How can ACTS Work for you Background Material - I

Tony Drummond LBNL/NERSC



Motivation



http://acts.nersc.gov

Grand Challenges are ..fundamental problems in science and engineering, with potentially broad social, political, and scientific impact, that could be advanced by applying high performance computer resources

Office of Science and Technology

• Some grand challenges: electronic structure of materials, turbulence, genome sequencing and structural biology, global climate modeling, speech and language studies, pharmaceutical design, pollution, etc. .



Motivation



http://acts.nersc.gov

With the development of new kinds of equipment of greater capacity, and particularly of greater speed, it is almost certain that new methods will have to be developed in order to make the fullest use of this equipment. It is necessary not only to design machines for the mathematics, but also to develop a new mathematics for the machines - 1952, Hartree

- Metropolis grew out of physical chemistry in 1950's through attempts to calculate statistical properties of chemical reactions. Some areas of application: astrophysics, many areas engineering, and chemistry)
- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT): implementation of Fourier Analysis. Some areas of application: image and signal processing, seismology, physics, radiology, acoustics and engineering)
- Multigrids: method for solving a wide variety of PDE. Some areas of application: physics, biophysics and engineering



Motivation



http://acts.nersc.gov

<u>Computational science</u>: can be characterized by the needs to gain understanding through the analysis of mathematical models using high performing performing computers

Community

- · Scientists
- Engineers
- Mathematicians
- · Economists, artists

Multidisciplinary!

Computer Science

Provides services ranging from Networking and visualization tools to algorithms

Mathematics:

credibility of algorithms (error analysis, exact solutions, expansions, uniqueness proofs and theorems)

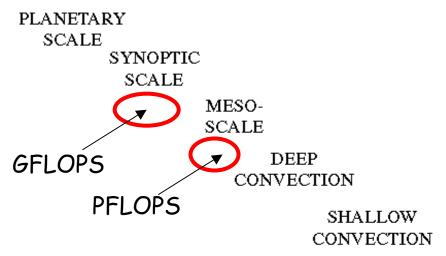


Motivation - Example I



http://acts.nersc.gov

SPECTRUM OF ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA



TURBULANCE VISCOUS LARGE INERTIAL SUBRANGE EDDIES SUBRANGE

10⁴km 10³km 10²km 10km 1km 10²m 10m 1m 1dm 1cm 1mm

GCM

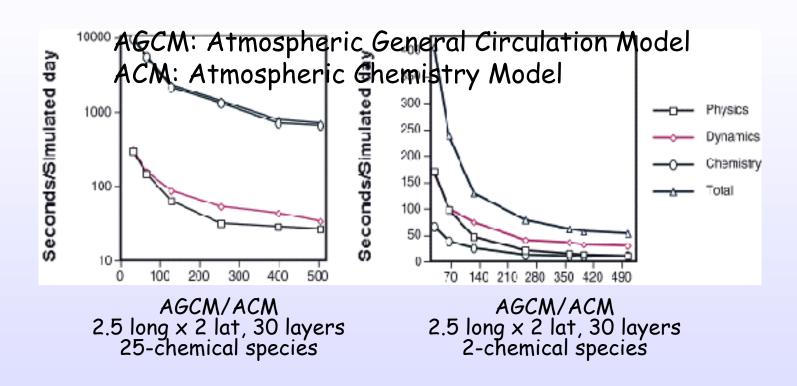
09/28/2000

ACTS Toolkit Workshop



Motivation - Example II





- Non-linear demand for resources (CPU Memory)
- Multi-disciplinary application is more demanding





The Hardware



Flynn's Taxonomy



http://acts.nersc.gov

Single Data Stream Multiple Data Stream

Single Instruction Stream

SISD

SIMD

Multiple
Instruction Stream

MISD

MIMD

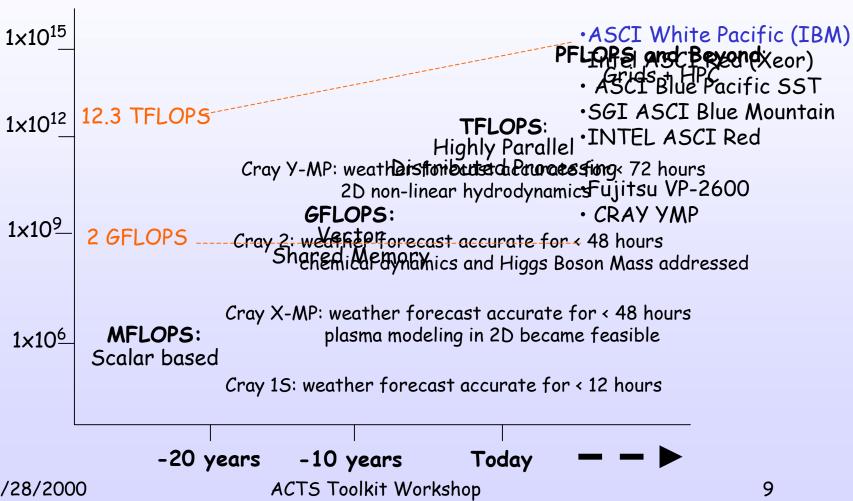


High Performance Computers



http://acts.nersc.gov

FLoating Point Operations/Second (FLOPS)





The GRID



http://acts.nersc.gov

- A large pool of resources
 - Computers
 - Networks
 - Software
 - Databases
 - Instruments
 - · people

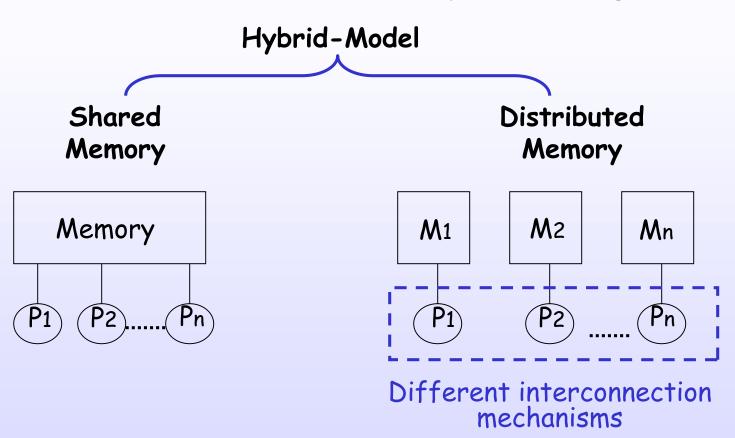
Requirements from GRID implementation:

- Ubiquitous: ability to interface to the grid at any point and leverage whatever is available
- · Resource Aware: manage heterogeneity of resources
- · Adaptive: tailored to obtain maximum performance from resources



Shared vs. Distributed Memory





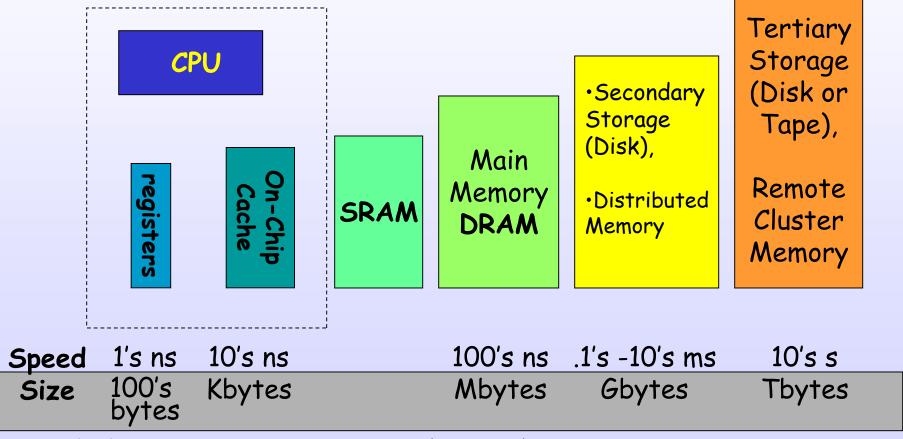


Memory Hierarchy



http://acts.nersc.gov

Where is the data? Why is data locality important?







Using the hardware



Levels of Parallelism



- Job and Task Level: Highest level of parallelism.
 Multidisciplinary applications running on a single computational resource or a collection of heterogeneous ones.
- Program Level: A single program and/or data is broken down into constituent parts
- Instruction Level: Pipeline and data streams
- Arithmetic and bit Level: Lowest level- CPU level

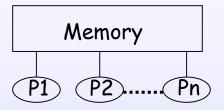


Parallel Programming Paradigms

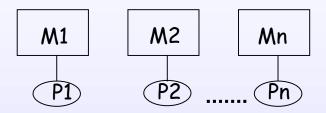


http://acts.nersc.gov

Shared Memory



Distributed Memory



Data parallelism

- easier to implement
- shared memory space
- mutual exclusion, contention
 - · Message Passing
- shared area is use for sending and receiving data

- virtual shared memory
- data is implicitly available to all
- Implicit mutual exclusion
- · Only explicit synch
- Depends on Memory Hierarchy and Network



CPU vs. DRAM Performance



http://acts.nersc.gov

• Since 1980's, μ Procs performance has increased at a rate of almost 60%/year

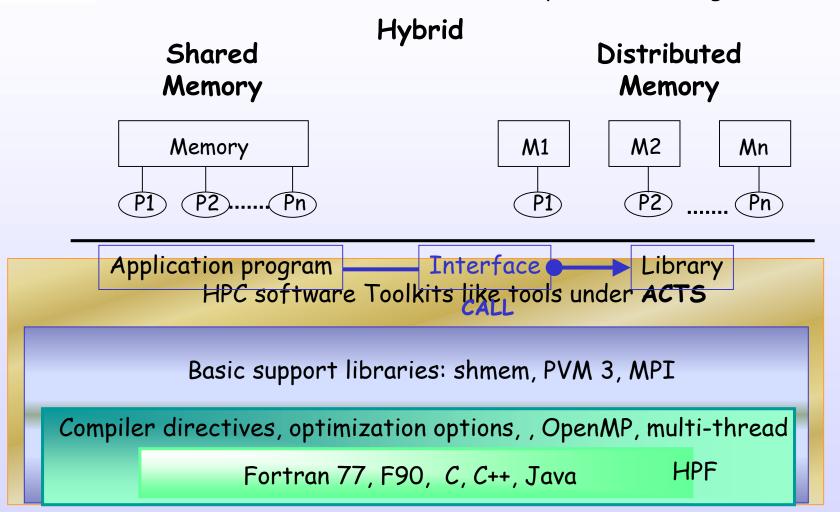


- Since 1980's, DRAM (latency) has improved at a rate of almost 9%/year
 - ·Software required to bridge this gap
 - Tuned or optimized to existing hardware capabilities
 - · Handle user needs (computational sciences)
 - · Portable + Interoperable



Some Parallel Programming Tools











- Numerical
 - software that implements numerical algorithms
- Structural ("frameworks")
 - software that manages data, communication
- Infra-structural
 - runtime, support tools, developer's bag



Some Numerical Tools



- Aztec: iterative methods for solving sparse linear systems Tuminaro
- Hypre: collection of advanced preconditioners Falgout
- PETSc: methods for the solution of PDE related problems Gropp, and Balay
- · Scalapack: dense linear algebra computations Marques
- SuperLU: direct methods for sparse linear systems Li
- · TAO: Toolkit for Advanced optimization More' and Benson







- · Global Arrays: portable, distributed array library, shared memory style of programming Nieplocha
- Overture: library of grid functions which derives from P++ arrays
 Quinlan



Infra-structural



- CUMULVS (Collaborative User Migration User Library for Visualization and Steering)
 Kohl
- Globus: infrastructure for high performance distributed computing. Bag of services for the grid Czajkowski
- PADRE (Parallel Asynchronous Data and Routing Engine)
 abstracts the details of representing and managing distributed data
- PAWS (Parallel Application WorkSpace) provides interapplication support in heterogeneous computing environments Rasmussen







- SILOON (Scripting Interface Languages for Object-Oriented Numerics): scripting features Rasmussen
- TAU (<u>Tuning</u> and <u>Analysis</u> <u>Utilities</u>): advanced performance analysis and tuning Malony

acts-support@nersc.gov http://acts.nersc.gov